"Lippincutt's," From Robert Dale Owen's novel of "Bayond the Breakers," we take these remarks on

marriages:-'I believe there are few thoughtful men who bave not come to regard as one of the least explicable among the great riddles of the earthly economy the rarity of well assorted marriages. in might be so different, one cannot help think-ig. The adaptations for harmony so won ter-it! The elements of happiness so manifold and so rich! Yet how often—how miserably sometimes—it all miscarries! The waters of Paradise turned to foun aims of bitterness—the gifts of tieaven perverted to curses upon earth ! do not mean that there are few unions yielding reasonable con fort, friendly relations. life tree from open quarrel or secret heart-burning; but I speak of very marriage, wi bout flaw or jar-a mating alike of the material, with in intangible affinities and its wondrous magnet isme, and of the immaterial principle within tast survives the death change. I speak of a beart-home pervaded by barmony not only broken-immutable as that of the spheres; felt to be so by those whom it blesses, calms, satisties; a social state to which, when man and woman attain, there remains nothing in the way of earthly need or acquisition, save daily bread,

to be coveted or prayed for. "Some think that, in this trial-phase of our existence, no such state of harmony and hap-piness is to be found. Among the few who do find it none of these skepties will have place.

No entrance into that temple except for those who believe! Without faith in the good and the beautiful—the good that is felt, not seen the beautiful that must be conceived before it is realized-a man is shut out from the highest enjoyment. And such a man can do little to ameliorate the world or elevate his race."

From the same story we get this anecdote of General Washington: -

"Washington had accepted an invitation from Arnold to breakfast with him at West Point on the very day the plot was discovered, but was prevented from keeping his engagement by what men call chance—by the earnest request, namely, of an old officer, near whose station they passed, to spend the night there and inspect some works in the neighborhood. while Washington, with his staf, incinding Larayette, were seated at table at this officer's quarters, a despatch was brought to the Americal general, which he immed ately opened and read, then laid it down without comment. No alleration was visible in his countenance, but he remained perfectly silent. Conversation dropped among his suite; and, after some minutes, the general, beckoning Lafayette to follow him, passed to an inner apartment, turned to his young iriend without uttering a syllable, placed the fatal despatch in his hands, and then, riving way to an ungovernable burst of feeling fell on his neck and sorbed aloud. The effect produced on the young French marquis, accustomed to regard his general (cold and digothed usual manner) as devoid of the usual weaknesses of humanity, may be imagined. 'I believe,' said Lafayette in relating this that this was the only occasion, throughout that long and sometimes hopeless struggle, that Washington ever gave way, even for a moment, under a reverse of fortune; and perhaps I was the only human being who ever witnessed in him an exhibition of feeling so foreign to his temperament. As it was, he recovered himself before I had perused the communication that had given rise to his emotion; and when we returned to his staff not a trace remained on his countenance either of grief or despondency."

Old maids are thus discussed in the article entitled "New Wine in Old Bottles:"-

"There is a stigma of reproach cast upon the term 'o'd maid'-too o'ten justly so, I admit. But where does the fault lie? I know two women who may be classed in this categoryunmarried, forty years old, or thereabouts. Both are of good family, the daughters of wealthy men. The one, some dozen years ago, Ending, as no sensible woman can fail to find, that tashlocable life had nothing in it to satisfy er, made a stand for herself. She told her family that she must have a life of her own. She had no especial gifts, except a remarkable aptitude for basiness inherited from her father. In a quiet way she had turned her attention to branch of industry offering many attractions to ner, and into that business she determined to enter. Fortunary, she had sufficient money, left her by her grandlather, to be able to carry out her plans, despite the sneers of her fashionable acquaintance, and the objections and obstacles raised by the home circle. She established herself on a fruit farm in the western part of this State. Her work prospered. Now she is the owner of several hundred acres, and has constant and remunerative occupation of a kind agreeable to her. After a few years her father died, and, instead of the rica man he was estimated, he was found to be bankrupt. This daughter had a comfortable home and support to offer her mother and invalid eister. She has quite a settlement of work-people, men and women, to whom she and her sister minister in various ways. In fact, she lives a lite which is useful to others and develops her own powers, and in the consciousness of that she finds hap-piness and peace."

Mr. James S. Barnes writes as follows about Thackeray's "Barry Lyndon":-

"The Luck of Barry Lyndon' is a unique in literature—an original loca most successfully, if not agreeably, carried out. It is the autobiegraphy of a man who is thoroughly heartless, selfish and deprayed; low and brutal in his tastes, coarse and ruffianly in language, feelings, and demeanor; to all appearance without a redeeming trait; yet wno looks upon himself as a highly respectable, exemolary and much-injured character, and justifies all his own villainies with an earnestness, a sincerity, and an unsuspecting good faith which would deceive the very elect. There has never been a novel in which the author is so completely identified—we beg pardon for using the phrase; we should rather say, so completely lost -in the hero. It is not Mr. Thackeray who speaks; it is Mr. Barry Lyndon; and Mr. Barry Lyndon pleads his own case as if he already had the jury on his side, and were certain of the sympath; and countensuce of every honest man in the box. The talent for personation displayed is

Miss Anne M. Brewster, in her article about \*\*American Artists in Rome," speaks thus respecting Read's picture of "Sheridan's Ride:"

"In Buchanan Read's studio is another fine national picture, which has been ordered by a gentleman of San Francisco. This picture is a deeply interesting one for double reasons. The subject is 'Sheridau's Ride.' It is a small copy of the large picture of 'Sheridan's Ride,' which, when finished, is to be placed in the Union League of Philadelphia. The General is on horsecock, and he and his horse are in full tilt on that great ride which made the General so famous, and which Mr. Read has commemorated in a poem as well known as the great ride. The General's face is as eager and full of fire as the superb horse is of mettle and speed. The eye of the horse is bloodshot, the nostrils dilated, and from the mouth fails a fleck of foam. The rapid motion of the animal is finely expressed, the whole painting is full of spirit and life: it is the poem and the warlike act in

## "The Galaxy."

From Justin McCarthy's article on "Queen Victoria and her Subjects" we take the fol-

"The very virtues of Queen Victoria have contributed materially toward the extinction of the old-fashioned sentiment of living, active loyalty. The English people had from the time least of Anne to our own day a succession of bad princes. Only a race patient as Issachar could have endured such a fine of sovereigns as George II, George III, and George IV. Then cane William IV, who being a little less stupidly obstinate than George III, and not so grossly corrupt as George IV, was hailed for a while as the Patriot King by a people who were only too oak bark, tar residue, and other similar appears.

analous not to lose all their hereditary and traditional veneration. Do what they would, however, the Suglish nation could not get into any sincere transports of admiration the Patriot King; and they soon found that any popular reform worth having was to be got rainer in spite of the Patriot King than by virtue of any patriotism in the monarch. Great popular demonstrations and tumulis, and threats of march up on Loudon; and O'Conneil meetings at Charing Cross with significant aliusion by the great deman gogue to the king who lost his head at White-hall hard by; the hanging out of the black flag at Mauchester, and a general movement of brickoats everywhere—these seem to have been justly regarded as the persussive influences which converted a Sovereign into the Pairlot King and a Reformer. Loyalty did not gain much by the reforms of that reign. Then followed the young Victoria; and cachustasm for a while wakened up fresh and genuine over the ascension of the comety and simple-hearted gurl, who was so trank and winning; who ran down stairs in her night-dress rather than keep her venerable councillors waiting when they sought her out at midnight; who openly acknowledged her true love for her cousin, and

and maidenly, innocent and fearless, "But this sort of thing did not last very long Prince Albert was never popular. He was cold; people said he was stingy; his very virtues, and they were genuine, were not such as anyholy, except his wife and family, warmly admires in a man; he was indeed misunderstool, or at all events misprized in England, up to the close of his life. Then the gates of the convent, so to speak, closed over the Queen, and royalty ceased to be an an mating presence in England.

offered him her hand; who was at once queenly

The young men and women of to-y-persons who have not passed the age of twenty-one—can hardly remember to have ever seen the Sovereign. She is to them what the Makado is to his people. Seven years of absolute seclusion on the part of a monarch must in any case be a sad trial to personal loyalty, at least in the royal capital. A nsiderable and an influential section of Queen Victoria's subjects in the metropolis have long poen very angry with their sovereign. tailors, the milliners, the dressmakers, the jew-eilers, the perfamers, all the shopkeepers of the West End who make profit out of court dinners and balls and presentations, are furious at the royal seclusion which they believe had injured their business. So, too, are the aristocratic residents of the West End, who do not care much about a court which no longer contrib u'es to their season's gayety. So, too, are all the flunkey cass generally. Now, I am sure there are no three sections of the population of London more influential in the spreading of scandal and the nursing of this discontent than the shopkeepers, the aristocrats, and the flunkeys of the West End. These are actively and demonstratively dissatisfied with the Queen These it is who spread dirty scandals about her, and laugh over vite lampoons and caricatures of which the is the object.

Every one knows that there is a low, mean scanda afloat about the Queeu-and it is spread by the clubs, the drawing-reons, the stops, and the servants' halls of the West End. I am convinced that not one of those who spread the scandal really believes it; but they like to spread it because they dislike the Queen. There can be no doubt, however that much dis-atis/action at the Queen's long sectuation is felt by persons who are incapable of harboring any metives so mean or spreading any calumnies so unworthy. Most of the London papers have aiways found fault rather sharply and not over decently with the royal retirement. Mr. Ayrton, representative of the Tower Hamlets-the pressed this sentiment at a public meeting; and though his remarks were at once replied to and condemned by Mr. Bright, they met with a more or less cordial response from most of his

There is or was in the House of Commons (the general election has got happily rid of him), a foolish person named Reardon, a Piccadilly anctioneer, who became, by what we call in England 'a fluke,' a member of the House of Commons. This person moved last session a resolution, or something of the kind, calling on the Queen to abdicate. The thing was laughed down-poor Mr. Reardon's previous career had been so absurd that anything coming from him would be hooted; and the House of Commons is fiercely intolerant of 'bores' and men with Mr. Reardon's luckless project was concocted of a delegation of London tradesmen and had the sympathy of the whole class; and I know that many members of the House which hooted and laughed him down had in private over and over again grumbled at the Queen's retirement, and declared that she ought to abdicate.

"'What on earth does it matter,' I asked of a member of Parliament - one of the accomplished scholars and sharp logicians in the House-'what on earth does it matter whether or not the Queen gives a few balls to a few thousand West End people in the season? How can rational people care, one way or the other? 'My dear tellow,' was the answer, 'I don't care; but all that sort of thing is her business, and she is paid to do it, and she ought to do it. If she were a Pasherwoman with a family, she would have to do her work, no matter what her grief.' Now this gentleman—who is utterly above any sympathy with scandal or with the lacker-like grumblings of the West End-did. undoubtedly, express fairly enough a growing mocd of the public dissatisfaction,"

In his work entitled "Coffee and its Adulterations in New York," Dr. Draper gives an account of one of the principal articles used for adulteration, and how it is in its turn

"The foreign substances used in the adulteration of coffee are very numerous, but that generally employed is chiccory, succory, or wild endive, which may be seen growing wild in the vacant lots in various parts of New York island, and in the fields in its vicinity. It may be recognized by its flower, which is of a blue color; it generally opens at about eight in the morning, generally opens at about eight in the morning, and closes at four in the atternoon. The root is perennial, yellow on the outside, and about the thickness of the finger; chiccory was formerly, and is still regarded by many as a weed, but, nevertheless, it is used in some countries as food for cattle; it is said to increase the yield of milk. When blanched it makes an accelerate and and avertices as a constitution of the countries as food for cattle; it is said to increase the yield of milk. When blanched it makes an excellent salad, and is very generally employed for this purpose in the spring. The root is the part used in the adulteration of codes, and the plant is extensively cultivated for this purpose in Belgium, Germany, England, and for our home market on Long Island. It is taken up in September, scraped and carefully washed, then split and cut into lengths of two or three inches, dried in an oven, and sent into the market in bags. For the purposes of the coffee adulteration it is afterwards cut into small pieces, roasted, and ground to a coar e powder, resembling ordinary coffee; and in this state sold for about tifteen cents a pound, good coffee

being worth forty-five or fifty cents.
"The decortion of the unrossted root is bitter, and was formally given as an aperica! and attenuating medicine; that of the roasted powder has a mawkish taste, between molasses and liquorice. It is hardly necessary to say that the market value arises solely from its employment for the purpose of adulterating coffee. It has none of the valuable properties of that berry, and is virtually a mixture of woody fibre, gum, and sugar. As regards its physiclogical properties nothing can be said in its favor; but, on the contrary, it is very apt to produce nausea and dyspepsia. It is not, therefore, the harmless substance that some would have us think, but to many it is positively hurtful, and should be avoided by all, and especially by those who are liable to attacks of indications. indigestion.

"If the buyer of ground coffee could feel assured that the article he purchased was only adultated with chicory, he might perhaps continue to use, and in the course of time even become accustomed to it, without having his appetite for the beverage disturbed; but while the coffee adulterator is chuckling at the cheat he practises on the consumer, he is in his turn the victim of the tricks of the chiccory dealer, who, profiting by the example of his customer, adds to his chiccory refuse carrots, parsuips, turnips, spoiled biscuit, corn, pess and

tizing substances. It is not, therefore, wise to take the advice given by some that we get a chicary to the coffee we have ourselves rousted and ground; for, in the tirst place, it is of no use whatever, except to deepen the color, which may be done just as well by a little burnt sugar, and secondly, we may be adding some of the very suggestive substances mentioned above.

"The examples of adulterated codes that I have examined have generally contained large quantitles of bread, which is probably as harmless as abything that could be used for the purpose, and perhaps the cleanest, if we could only feel sure that it had not passed through the garbage pail on its journey to the coffee dealer. Another common adulteration is by roasted rye, which if of good quality would also be per eatly harmicss, but it is also evident that as the object of the sophisticator is to swindle his customer, be will certainly parchase the cheapest article he can find, and since good tye commands a good prize, he will use an article that is either spoiled, or perhaps sourcel or ergot rye, the properties of which are so well known that it is not necessary to mention them here, except to state that often they are not eatirely des royed by the heat to which the grain is subjected in roasting; and this may be sometimes the cause of those serious acciden's or troubles that result in the breaking down of the health of married women. Ergot or spurred rie was also at one time generally supposed to produce mortification of the extremities; and though this is now denied, it is not absolutely proved, in the face of the experience of the past, that there may not be some variety of diseased rye that is capable of producing this result. view of these probabilities, it would at least be wise to avoid the purchase of the so-called tye coffee, or of the adulterated coffee that might contain diseased rve.

66 The Atlantic."

From the article on "Cooperative Housekeeping" we make the following extracts: -

A LOST GENIUS. "I knew a woman once, gifted so extraordinarily by God that she might have been a fl rist, a musiciau, an artist, a physician, a teacher, au evangelist, since to the mastery of any one of these callings she could have brought a nearly equal power and passion. Whatever her flery mind fastened upon it fused into itself, nor was there anything her cunning right hand sought to do in which it did not excel. At fourteen her precedily was so great that her fatter out short her studies, because she 'knew enough for a woman,' and made her a teacher in his school. At sixteen she married a young clergyman. Children came fast. Her health gave way, but her energy remained. She was never idle a moment; but, alas! neither father nor husband nor one of all her tweive brothers and brothers-in-law saw that it would be better economy to give the genius they were ail so proud of, a musical or an artistic or a medical education, that she might pay with her earnings some commoner mortal to make clothes for her little ones, than to let her do it herself with the painful toil of the needle. And she had been brought up with too parrow a vision of woman's duties and destinues to understand herself that she was wasting her life and abusing her powers. All her ready gifts were, in her eyes, merely appropriate feminine 'accomplishments,' and to make fame or money out of them never occurred to her as a possibility, far less as a duty. And yet her mind was ever in a lever of desire, of invention, of agonized striving for the realization of the dreams of beauty, of be nescence, of friendsuip, that tormented her. The music rang in her ears; the pictures floated before her eyes; the fearful and wonderful human organism haunted her brain he dread mysteries of sin and suffering, the awfulness of human responsibility, the glories of salvation, burned upon her lips as she taught her children their daily Bible lesson; and still, nailed to her chair, the swift needle went in and out-weut, as it often seemed to her, through her delicate lungs as well as through the cloth—until at nine and thirty the struggle ended; the body, after long paroxysms of exquisite auquish, gave up its strong hold on life, and the rich soul exhaled away to heaven, ejoicing to escape from the bars against which t had so long beaten its bright wings in vain. sawher in her coffin, with an expression of freedom and exaltation upon her marble features that seemed a glory reflected down from per now triumphing lar-off spirit, and I resolved to remember the woe and earthly wreck of her thwarted nature, and never to cease until I saw some beer way for women than this which can so horribly waste and abuse their finest powers. DOCTRESSES VS. DOCTORS.

"Nothing will ever make me believe that Go ! meant men to be the ordinary physicians of women and babies. A few masculine experts might be tolerated in special institutions, so that cases of peculiar danger and difficulty might not be lett, as they are now, to the necessarily one-sided treatment of a single sex; but in gene ral, if ever a created being was conspicuously and intolerably out of his natural sphere, it is in my opinion, the male doctor in the apartment of the lying-in woman; and I think our sex is really guilty, in the first place, that it ever allowed men to appear there; and, in the second, that it does not insist upon educating women of character and intelligence and social position

for that post. "Indeed, common delicacy would seem to demand that all the special diseases of women should be treated principally by women; but this aside, and speaking from common sense only, men may be as scientific as they please— it is plain that thoroughly to know the woman's organism, what is good f. r. it and what evil, and how it can best be cured when it is disordered, one gust be one's self a woman. It only proves how much unworthy passion and prejudice the great doctors allow to intrude into their adoration of 'pure science' and boasted love of hu-manity, that, instead of being eager to enlist the leminine intuitions and investigations in this great cause, as their bost enance of arriving at truth, they are actually enacting the ignoble part of churls and misers, it not of quacks. For are they not well enough aware that often their women patients are so utterly beyond them that they do not know what to do with them? The diseases of the age are nervous diseases, and women are growing more pervously high strong and uncontrollable every day, yet the doctors stand helplessly by and cannot stop it. When, however, there shall be a school of doctresses of high culture and thorough medical education going in and out among the sex with the proper medical authority, they will see, and will be able to prevent, much of the moral and physical neglect and improdence which, no wunchecked in school and home, make such havor of the vital forces of the present genera-

Such a guardian of household health might have been the poor, heart-broken genius who never found her true place in the teminine com-. For she bravely preached the laws of health in every family, while her presence in a sick-room was almost that of a savior. People sent for her for miles round, and often healing seemed to wait upon her coming, such new hope and confidence could she incuse into the patient The very touch of her warm and skillful hand the quickness of her sympathy and comprehen sion: her courage, decision, and presence of mind in cases of great danger; her observation of every minutest symptom—all marked ber out as one of Nature's great praciltioners, while her enthusiasm for anatomy and physiolo gy seemed to show that, it she could have had opportunity, she would have been also a true and pure and tireless devotee of science. Her popularity drew her at one time into so wide an amateur practice that she found she was neglecting her home duties for it, and gave it up for the sake of her sewing. But how much more appropriate and grateful would her minis have been-a mother herself, a baby nurse absolutely perfect, and with the most sensitive and at the same time the steadless nervous organization in the world—at the bed-side of her friends and neighbors in their need. than the services of the ordinary country doc-tors who did officiate there!"

From Mr. Eugene Benson's critical notice of Charles Baudelaire we make the following

"Baudelaire is as unique and interesting as 'Han let.' He is that rare and unknown being, a genuine poet—a poet in the midst of things that have disordered his spirit—a poet excessively developed in his taste by art and beauty,

baying a remarkable penchant for certain strange ideas, very responsive to the ideal; very greedy of scusation. Not people will say that he prostituted himself to fatal impressions and

was intoxicated with pride. "A poet, a genuine poet, is always a strange, a fascinating being; often he is frail and deli-cate, agitated by the speciacle of nature and the tracedy of life, before which, without him, men are note and nation like oxen. Only the prophets are strong, load, and majestic. The poets are like lost or fallen angels in mortal bodies, seeking in sensation to find God, roaming in vast and vasue spaces to lose consciousness of their bowdage. Such a poet was Shelley, such a poet was Poe, such a loet was Charles Bandelaire. His was a sad, a terrible, and accusing spirit, expressing the disorder of his soul, laugh ug his tronicat laugh in the midst of his pleasures, seeing awful visions between the changes of the moon.

"The English and American public thinking of Wordsworth, and the pure and lofty expression of his thoughtful joy in nature, later talling do wn to the jungle of Jean Ingelow, in whose verses plea-ant things are pleasantly said, or better, thinking of Bryant and his impersonal love of nature, and of Whittier with his bome sentiseem to have lost the sense that poetry may be the expression of the terrors and dis orders of the soul; they have no lutimation of the less self-po-sessed spirit which broods over the rains of life and dreams of the abyss that lies perond the visible. The abyss in which formless and colossat things scream and float was revealed by Victor Hugo; the despair of hopeless lost was utvered by Pos; the laugh, the homelessness, the cyll that may be found in common and beautiful things, remained for

'His was a new voice, a new and arresting word, thrown into the polite Parisian world. He was lamiliar with all the seductions of life; he knew the changes that have come upon the world; but he felt and looked upon all experier ce with the old spirit of the strong, regenerated man who seeks to grasp the fleeting good of sensation and blasphemes in the midst or pleasures. He expresses the barrenness of sensation, without having liberated himself

from its seduct ons. "Charles Baudelaire is the type of the poetic mind unredeemed by love. To me be has a toriorn and fatal grandeur of aspect, like Milton's Satan; but he was a modern man in our contemporary world. Consider his situa-tion. He had fed himself at the great springs of English literature, which made him a realist, and authorized his tenucious grasp upon things; he was familiar with antiquity, which gave him a far-off ideal in the past, and discouraged him because he had to look back whither he could not go; he was in the midst of a luxurious, corrupted phase of modern civilization in France. His poems represent, not merely the France. His posins represent, not merely the local facts of society in France, but typical conditions of man during his age. They are contemporary, like Gavarni's sketches, and appeal to exalted minds, by certain sides, like Michael Angelo's figures, which embody a universal idea of human grandeur. I cannot hear his utterances without mingled feeings of admiration, shrinking, and pity. Alfred de Musset, the unhappiest of French poets, seems delicate and weak like a woman beside Baudelaire. Baudelaire stone represents the strong, macculine, unregenerate man. He seems to have been even untouched by love. Had love been revealed to his heart, the flowers of evil would have wilted, never again to bloom in his life. What a man may b-come who goes through life without it-a complete being, I mean-you may know by reading Baudelaire's unique poems.

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Amount of Amountes sold in 1888.

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No. 232 WALNUT STREET, PHILADA. INCORPORATED 1794. CHARTER PERPETUAL Marine, Inland, and Fire Insurance. ASSETS JANUARY 1, 1868, - \$2,001,266.72. \$20,000,000 Losses Paid in Cash Since its Organization.

Arthur G. Coffin, Earnuei W. Jones, John A. Brown, Charles Taylor, Ambrose White, William Weish, Ekchard D. Wood, S. Morris Wain, John Mason, DIRECTORS, George L. Harrison, Francis R. Cope, Ec ward H. Trotter, Edward S. Clarke, T. Unariton Henry, Alfred D. Jessup, John P. White, Louis C. Madeira,

ARTHUL G. COFFIN, President, CHARLES PLATT. Secretary.
WILLIAM BUEHLER, Harrisburg, Pa-, Centra
Agent for the State of Pennsylvania.
1252

SBURY

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY. LEMUEL BANGS, President and Sec. ELLIOTT, Vice-President and Sec. EMORY McCLIN 100K, Actuary.

The Asbury Company issues Policies in all the forms in present tae, on the most liberal terms in respect to rates, division of pre fits, restrictions on occupation and travel, compatisle with safety; loans one-taird of premiums, when cesired, and makes all policies aboutes y for-foriettable.

Commencing business only in April last, it has been received with so us the favor that its assurances already amount to ove 11,000,000, and are rapidly increasing day by day.

Phanes y Lvania Agency,
James M. Longacre, Philadelphia:

Thomas T. Tasker,
Janes B Longacre,
Archur G. Coffin,
John S. Maris,
William Divine,
John S. Maris,
William Divine,
John A. Wright,
Lecan Charles Spencer,

10 24smsm Charles Spencer,

DHEMIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADEL PHIA.

INCORPURATED 1805—CHARTER PERPETUAL

KO. 24 WALK ST Street, opposite the exchange.

This Company insures from 1988 or damage by

This Company insures from 1988 or damage by

This Company insures from 1008 or damage by

on liberal terms, on buildings, merchandise, furniture
etc., for limited periods, and permanently on build
in gaby deposit of promium.

The Company has been in active operation for more
than SIXTY FEARS, during which all losses have
been promptly adjusted and pall.

John L. Hodge,
M. B. Mishony,
Jone T. Lewis,
William B. Grant,
William B. Grant,
Robert W. Learning,
D. Clark Wharton,
Lawrence Lewis, Jr.,
Lawrence Lewis, Jr.,
Lewis C. Norris,
JOHN R. WUCHERER, President,
Samuel Wilcox, Secretary.

SAMUEL WILCOX, SECRETARY.

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY-THE THE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY—THE FENNES LVANIA FIRE. INSURANCE COM FENNES LVANIA FIRE. INSURANCE COM FANY—Incorporated Lend-Charter Perpetual—No 510 WALLS UT Street, opposite Independence square This company, favorably known to the community for over lorty years, continues to Insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings of damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings citizer permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furblure Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capinal, together with a large Surplus Fund is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,

DingOrors.

John Devereux,

Alexander Benson,
Lease rankehuret,
Thomas Robins,
Daniel Haddock, Jr.,
DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President,

WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary.

STRICTLY MUTUAL. PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST CO. OF PHILADELETIA.

OFFICE, No. 111 S. FOURTH STREET,

Organized to promote Life incurance amone
members of the
SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.

Good rinks of any class accepted.
Policies issued upon approved plans, at the lowest Vice-President, William C. LONGSTRETH.
Adulary, ROWLAND PARRY,
The advantages offered by this Company are
excelled,

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

UNION MUTUAL

INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Fire, Marine and Inland Insurance.

INCORPORATED 1804.

OFFICE. . N. F. Corner THIRD and WALNUT Sts.,

EXCHANGE BUILDING. The following Statement of the affairs of the

Company is published in conformity with provision of its charter:-Marine premiums written to Jan. 1, \$106,198-16 not carned Jan. 1, 50,716:13

Fire premiums written same \$36,413 32 Fire premiums not earned 73,800 76

27,270 45 Fire risks ..... Amount received from interest on investments and 17,696 77 Balvuges ... -\$163,200·05 Losses, expenses, etc., same period:-Marine losses..... 11,452 57

Assets of the Company Jan. 1, 1869.

Bonds, State of Pennsylvania, coupon 6 per \$10 000 00 11,200.00 Can den and Amboy R. R., 6 per cent, 3,5 0 00 Camden at d Amboy R. R., 6 per cent. 17,000 00 Pennsylvania R. R., 2d mortgage, 6 10,000-00 14,610-00 Pennsylvania R. R., lst mortgage, 6 10,000 00 Philadelphia and Eric R. R., 6 per 10,000-00 10,000 00 North Pennsylvania R. R., 7 per

1,000 00

8.500:00

6,9000

5 000 00 1.20 00

5.300 oc

8.800 00 2,200 00

Cept..... Lebigh Valley R. R., 6 per cent...... hares
100 Little Schuylkill Railroad.......
128 Pennsylvania Railroad.......
100 North Peni sylvania Railroad.....
48 Delaware Railroad..... 106 Wyoming Valley Canal... 68 Philadelphia Bank...... Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank ... Delaware Mutual Insurance Co...

1,600 00 400 00 20 Philadelphia and Southern Mail Par value. \$215,250.00 \$194.859 69 Bills receivable for premiums... 22,507·21 15,768·12

22,138 45 DIRECTORS. William S. Baird, Richard S. Smith,

Francis Tete, Charles Wheeler, A. E Borie, John H. Irwin, S. Detbert, Sol. Townsend, F. Lavergne, N. A. Smith. William C. Kent, J. S. Perot John Moss, Lemuel Coffin, Herry Lewis, J. C. Steiner, Edward L. Clark, C. H. Cummings, J. H. Tilge, W. D. Winsor, James L. Bewiey, George Lewis, H. F. Robinson.

RICHARD S. SMITH, President. JOHN MOSS, Secretary.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the
Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1825. Office S. E. corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES On Vessels, Cargo, and Freight to all parts of the world. INLAND INSURANCES
On goods by river, canal, lake and land carriage
to all parts of the Union.

FIRE INSURANCES On Merchandisegenerality on Stores, Dwellings, Frouses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, \$208,500,00 136,800-00 50,000.00 211,375 06 128,594 00 51,500 00 20,200 00 24,000 00 20,625 00 21,000-00

5,031 25

15,000 00

11,800 00

3,500 00

15,000 00

207,900 00

1,813-00

\$1,647,367 80

200 spares Stock. 5,000 North Penn's Railroad Co., 100 shares Stock. 20,000 Phila and Southern Mail

207,900 Loans on Bond and Mort-gage, first liens on City Properties....... \$1,109,800 Par. Market value, \$1,130,325\*25 Cost, \$1,093,604\*26, Real Estate ...

Bills receivable for insurance made Balances due at agencies, premiums 322,486 04 on marine policies, accound interest, and other debts due the com-40,178-88 116,568 73

DIRECTORS. Thomas C. Hand, Edmund A. Sonder, John C. Davis, Jsmes C. Hand, Theophius Paulding, Joseph H. Seal,

Samuel E. Stokes, Henry Sloan, William C. Ludwig, Theophius Paulding,
Joseph H. Seal,
Hugo Craig,
John R. Penrose,
Jscob P. Jones,
Jsmes Traquair,
Edward Darlington,
H. Jones Brooke,
James B. McFarland,
Edward Lafourcade,
Joshua P. Eyre,
THOMAS C. HAND, President,
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President,
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary.

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